# THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD.—DAVY CROCKET.

**Vol. II. No. 27.] Rutherfordton, N. C., Saturday, August 1, 1868. [Whole No. 79.**



THE

**Rutherford Star.**

**Published every Saturday by**

**J. B. CARPENTER & CO.**

*(Main Street,)*

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

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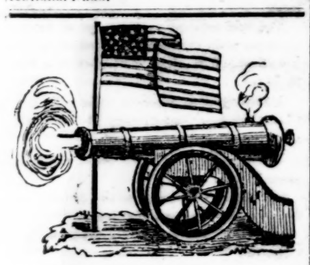

**National Republican Ticket.**

FOR PRESIDENT.

**U. S. GRANT,**

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

**SCUYLER COLFAX,**

OF INDIANA.

## POETRY.

**LOVERS QUBRRELS.**

Well, let him go, and let him stay,
I do not mean to die;
I guess he'll find that I can live
Without him if I try;
He thought to frighten me with frowns
So terrible and black;
He'll stay away a thousand years
Before I call him back.

He said that I had acted wrong—
And foolishly beside;
I won't forgive him after that—
I would'nt if I died.
If I was wrong, what right had he
To be so cross to me?
I know I'm not an angel quite,
I don't pretend to be.

He had another sweetheart once—
And now when we fall out.
He always says she was not cross,
And that she did not pout;
It is enough to vex a saint—
It's more than I can bear—
I wish that other girl of his
Was—well, I don't care where

He thinks that she is pretty, too,
Is beautiful as good;
I wonder if she'd get him back
Again now, if she could;
I know she would, and there she is—
She lives almost in sight:
And now its after nine o'clock,
Perhaps he's there to-night.

I'd almost write to him to come—
But then I've said I wont—
I do not care so much, but she
Shan't have him if I don't;
Besides I know that I was wrong,
And he was in the right;
I think I'd better tell him so—
I wish he'd come to-night.

FILIAL AFFECTION.—Mr. Speaker Colfax's devotion to his mother is one of the notable traits in his character. As soon as he had received the intelligence of his nomination to the Vice Presidency he sat down at his table and, amidst the confusion and enthusiasm around him, wrote a note to his mother announcing the result. He said to those around him: "She is anxious to know, and I do not like to keep her in suspense."

☞ Hon. W. W. Wadsworth, prominent member of the liberal party in Kentucky; is among those who refuse to be transferred to the rebel Democracy, and has taken the stump for Grant and Colfax.

## MARY MOORE.

A PLEASANT LOVE STORY.

### CHAPTER I.

All my life long I had known Mary Moore. All my life I loved her.

Our mothers were old playmates and first cousins. My first recollection is of a boy in a red frock and morocco shoes, rocking a cradle in which reposed a sunny haired, blue-eyed baby not quite a year old. The boy was myself—Harry Church; that blue eyed baby was Mary Moore.

Later still, I see myself at the little school house, drawing my little chaise up to the door, that Mary might ride home. Many a beating have I gained on such occasions, for the other boys besides me liked her, and she, I fear, was something of a flirt, even in her pinafores. How elegantly she came tripping down the steps when I called her name! how sweetly her blue eyes looked up at me! how gayly sang out her merry laugh! That fairy laugh! No one but Mary could ever bring her heart so soon to her lips I followed that laugh from my days of childhood till I grew an awkward, blushing youth—I followed it through the heated noon of manhood—and now when the frosts of age are silvering my hair, and many children climb my knee and call me "father," I find that the memories of youth are strong, and that, even in grey hairs, I am following its music still.

When I was fifteen the first great sorrow of my life came upon my heart. I was sent to school, and was obliged to part with Mary. We were not to see each other for three long years! This, to me was like a sentence of death, for Mary was like life itself to me.

But hearts are tough things after all.

I left college in all the flush and vigor of my nineteenth year. I was no longer awakened and embarrassed. I had grown into a tall slender strippling with a very good opinion of myself, both in general and particular. If I thought of Mary Moore, it was to imagine how I would dazzle and bewilder her with my good looks and wonderful attainments—never thinking that she might dazzle and bewilder me still more. I was a coxcomb, I know but as youth and good looks have fled, I trust I may be believed when I say that self conceit has left me also.

An advantageous proposal made to me at that time, and excepting it, I gave up all idea of profession and I prepared to go to the Indies. In my hurried visit home of two days I saw nothing of Mary Moore, She had gone to a boarding school at some distance, and was not expected home till the following May. I uttered one sigh to the memory of my little blue eyed playmate, and then called myself "a man again."

"In a year," I thought, as the vehicle whirled away from our door—"in a year, or three years at the most, I will return and, if Mary is as pretty as she used to be why then, perhaps, I may marry her."

And thus I settled the future of a young lady whom I had not seen for four years. I never thought of the possibility of her refusing me—never dreamed that she would not condescend to accept my offer.

But now I know that, had Mary met me then she would have despised me.—Perhaps in the scented and affected studen she might have found plenty of sport; but as for loving me, or feeling the slightest interest in me, I should have perhaps found that I was mistaken.

India was my salvation, not merely because of my success, but because my laborious industry had counteracted the evil in my nature and made me a better man. When at the end of three years I prepared to return. I said nothing of the reformation in myself which I knew had taken place.

"They loved me as I was," I murmured to myself, "and they shall find out for themselves whether I am better worth loving than formerly."

I packed up many a token, from that land of romance and gold, for the friends I hoped to meet. The gift for Mary More I selected with a beating heart. it was a ring of rough, virgin gold, with my name and hers engraved inside—that was all, and yet the sight of the little toy strangely thrilled me as I balanced it upon the tip of my finger.

To the eyes of others it was but a small plain circle, suggesting thoughts, perhaps by its elegance, of the beautiful white hand that was to wear it. But to me—how much was embodied there! A loving smile on a beautiful face—low words of welcome—a future home, and a sweet smiling face—all these delights were hidden within that little ring of gold!

### CHAPTER II.

Tall, bearded and sun-bronzed, I have knocked at the door of my father's house. The lights in the parlor windows and the hum of conversation and cheerful laughter showed me that company were assembled there. I hoped my sister Lizzie would come to the door, and that I might greet my family when no strange eye was looking curiously on.

But no—a servant answered my summons. They were too merry in the parlor to heed the long absent one when he asked for admittance. A bitter thought like this was passing through my mind, as I heard the sounds from the parlor, and saw a half suppressed smile upon the servant's face.

I hesitated for a moment before I made myself known or asked after the family. And while I stood silent, a strange apparition grew up before me. From behind the servant peered out a small golden head—a tiny, delicate form followed, and a sweet childish face, with blue eyes was lifted up to mine—so like to those of one who had brightened my boyhood, that I started back with a sudden feeling of pain.

"What is your name, my little one?" I asked, while the wondering servant held the door.

She lifted up her hands as if to shade her eyes. [I had seen that very attitude in another in my boyhood, many and many a time.] and answered in a sweet bird like voic.

"Mary Moore,"

"And what else?" I asked quickly.

"Mary Moore Chester?" lisped the child.

My heart sank down like lead. Here was an end to all the bright dreams and hopes of my youth and manhood. Frank Chester, my boyish rival, who had often tried, and tried in vain, to usurp my place beside the girl, had succeeded at last, and had won her away from me! This was the child—his child and Mary's!

I sank, body and soul, beneath this blow. And hiding my face in my hands, I leaned against the door, while my heart wept tears of blood. The little one gazed at me, grieved and amazed and put up her pretty lips as if about to cry, while the perplexed servant stepped to the parlor door and called my sister out, to see who it was that conducted himself so strangely.

I heard a light step, and a pleasant voice saying:

"Did you wish to see my father, sir?"

I looked up. There stood a pretty sweet faced maiden of twenty, not much changed from the dear little sister I had loved so well. I looked at her for a moment, and then, stilling the tumult of my heart by a mighty effort, I opened my arms and said:

"Lizzy, don't you know me?"

"Harry! Oh, my brother Harry!" she cried, and threw herself upon my breast. She wept as if her heart would break.

I could not weep. I drew her gently into the lighted parlor, and stood with her before them all.

There was a rush and a cry of joy, and then my father and mother sprang towards me, and welcomed me home with heartfelt tears! Oh, strange and passing sweet is such a greeting to the way-worn wanderer! And as I held my dear old mother to my heart, and grasped my father's hand, while Lizzie still clung beside me, I felt that all was not yet lost, and though another had secured life's choicest blessing, many a joy remained for me in this dear sanctuary of home.

There were four other inmates of the room who had risen on my sudden entrance. One was the blue eyed child whom I had already seen, and who now stood beside Frank Chester, clinging to his hand. Near by stood Lizzie Moore, Mary's eldest sister, and in a distant corner, to which she had hurriedly retreated when my name was spoken stood a tall and slender figure half hidden by the heavy window curtains that fell to the floor.

When the first rapturous greeting was over, Lizzie led me forward with a timid grace, and Frank Chester grasped my hand.

"Welcome home my boy!" he said with the loud cheerful tones I remembered so well.

"You have changed so that I never would have known you; but no matter for that—your heart is in the right place I know."

"How can you say he is changed?" said my mother, gently. "To be sure, he looks older, and graver, and more like a man, than when he went away—but his eyes and smile are the same as ever. It is a heavy heart that changes him. He is my boy still."

"Ay, mother," I answered, sadly; "I am your boy still."

Heaven help me! At that moment I felt like a boy, and it would have been a blessed relief to have wept upon her bosom, as I had done in my infancy. But I kept down the beating of my heart and the tremor of my lip, and answered quietly, as I looked in his tall handsome face.

"You have changed, too Frank, but I think for the better.

"Oh, yes—thank you for that compliment," he answered with a hearty laugh, "My wife tells me I grow handsomer every day."

His wife!—could I hear that name and keep silence still?

"And have you seen my little girl?" he added, lifting the infant in his arms, and kissing her crimsoned cheek. "I tell you Harry, there is not such another in the world. Don't you think she looks very much like her mother used?"

"Very much!" I faltered.

"Hallo!" cried Frank, with a suddenness, that made me start violently, "I have forgotten to introduce you to my wife; I believe you and she used to be playmates in your young days—yes Harry!" and he slapped me on the back.—"For the sake of old times and because you were not here at the wedding, I'll give you leave to kiss her once—but mind old fellow, you are never to repeat the ceremony. Come—here she is, and I for once want to see how you will manage those ferocious mustaches of yours in the operation.

He pushed Lizzie laughing and blushing towards me. A gleam of light and hope, almost too dazzling to bear, came over me, and I cried out before I thought:

"Not Mary!"

It must have betrayed my secret to every one in the room. But nothing was said—even Frank, in general so obtuse was this time silent. I kissed the fair cheek of the young wife, and hurried to the silent figure looking out of the window.

"Mary—Mary Moore," I said in a low eager voice, "have you no welcome to give the wanderer!"

She turned and laid her hand in mine, and murmured hurriedly:

"I am glad to see you here, Harry."

Simple words—and yet how blest they made me! I would not have yielded up that moment for an emperor's crown! For there was the happy home group, and the dear home fireside, there sweet Mary Moore! The eyes I had dreamed of by day and night were falling before the ardent gaze of mine, and the sweet face I had so long prayed to see was there before me! I never knew the meaning of happiness till that moment came.

Many years have passed since that happy night, and the hair that was dark and glossy then, is fast turning grey. I am now growing to be an old man, and can look back to a long, happy and I hope, a well spent life. And yet, sweet as it has been, I would not recall a single day, for the love that made manhood so bright, shines also upon my white hairs.

An old man! Can this be so? At heart I am as young as ever. And Mary, with her bright hair parted smoothly from a brow that has a slight furrow upon it is still the Mary of early days. To me, she can never grow old, nor change. The heart that held her in infancy, and sheltered her in the flush and beauty of womanhood, can never cast her out till life shall cease to warm it. Nor even then—for love still lives above.

HOW TO GET SLEEP.—This is to many persons a matter of high importance. Nervous persons, who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency of blood on the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of the blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the pulsations in the head are often painful. Let them rise and chafe the body and extremities with a brush or rub smartly with the hands to promote circulation, and withdraw the successive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall asleep in a few moments. A cold bath, or a sponge bath and rubbing, or a good run or a rapid walk in the open air, or a going up and down stairs a few times just before retiring, will aid in equalizing circulation and promote sleep. These rules are simple and easy of application in the castle or cabin and may minister to the comfort of thousands who would freely expend money for any one to promote "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

BEFORE AND AFTER

The New York *World before* the nomination of General Grant:

General Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between glitter and solid worth. * * *

When the mass of men look upon such a character, they may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other; they are taught by it that high qualities and great abilities are consistent with the simplicity of taste, contempt for parade, and plainness of manners, with which direct and earnest men have a strong natural sympathy.

The *World, after* the nomination:

Grant is probably the weakest man, intellectually, ever nominated by either party for the Presidency.

**The North Carolina Senators.**

Yesterday, Messrs. Pool and Abbott, the new Senators from North Carolina, qualified and took their seats. These are the ripe fruits of a healthful reconstruction, at once the promise of a better future—both sterling Union men, in hearty sympathy with the great Republican party. Wisely has North Carolina acted in these elections to the Senate. John Pool is a native of the State, perhaps fifty years age, of fine native powers, good culture, and most thoroughly a gentleman. He has been much in public life, and in immediate years before the war was the eloquent leader of the old whig party of North Carolina. Mr. Pool is both lawyer and planter in the rich county of Pasquotank, and through the war was the fearless friend of the Union. Welcome thrice, welcome such a man to the Senate! Thrice welcome home, this ancient State, when she comes marching back under such leadership!

Joseph C, Abbott was a General of the Federal army, whose good sword flashed in many a gallant fight. He "was in" at the taking of Fort Fisher, and led his brigade amid the thickest of its iron hail. And being on duty in North Carolina when the war closed, he made that fine old State his adopted home, and has since been extensively engaged in lumbering in the county of Bladen, close down upon the South Carolina line, where his enterprise has built a smart town. Mr. Abbott was elected a lawyer, but for the ten years previous to the war was well known in New England as the Editor of one of their leading papers. He is in the prime of stalwart manhood, being about forty years of age, is a native of New Hampshire, of the best Puritanic blood, and in both body and mind, like his native hills, granite to the foundation.

Right worthy of the grand occasion is this action by the Legislature of North Carolina. It is an assurance of their healthful reconstruction. It is the dove with the olive branch telling of the subsiding of the turbulent waters of rebellion. It is a brave advance upon the good way which leads to prosperity and honor, and may heaven grant to this ancient State and all her people who love peace, liberty and Union, an abundance of both.—*National Republican.*

**The Fourteenth Amendment.**

In answer to an inquiry from the Senate, Mr. Seward informs that body that the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution has been officially ratified by twenty-three States represented in Congress and by three of the recently reconstructed ones. They are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, all the New England States; New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the Middle States; and in the West, Northwest and Southwest, the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Oregon, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, West Virginia and Tennessee. The three recently reconstructed States whose ratifications are on record at the State Department, are Arkansas, North Carolina and Florida. In addition to those, however, Louisiana and South Carolina are coming in on the amendment, and thus there will presently be a total of twenty-eight States. It is desirable that there should be twenty-nine, for although as the number of States is thirty-six, only twenty seven is necessary, there is a question in regard to the present validity of two of the votes. Ohio and New Jersey have withdrawn their votes and though competent jurists hold that as this is a matter of constitutional law on Legislature, a State cannot withdraw the assent given by a former Legislature, as it might repeal an ordinary statute, yet the country would be better satisfied to see this important point settled by a count that would leave out those States if necessary. There will be votes enough. Doubtless the call of the Senate for this record is preliminary to a bill declaring the amendment adopted and part of the law. Hitherto all such declarations have been made through the State Department; but as the State Department is committed to the view that the Southern Legislatures, as at present made up, are not competent to commit those States, it will not declare the amendment adopted while it depends on their votes.—The declaration, must therefore, be made by a law of Congress, for, as the usual mode in in accordance with a law of Congress, this body can do itself acts that it can empower others to do. Congress will, therefore, no doubt soon pass this law, and as it settles the whole political status of the South on the vital negro suffrage issue, we shall then be in a fair way to see the substantial fruits of reconstruction.—*New York Post.*

THE SECRET OF ELOQUENCE.—I owe my success in life to one single fact, viz: That at the age of twenty-seven I commenced, and, continued for years, the process of reading and speaking upon the contents of some historical and scientific book. These off-hand efforts were made sometimes in a cornfield, at others in a forest, and not unfrequently in some distant barn, with the horse and ox for my auditors. It is to this early practice, in the great art of all arts, that I am indebted for the primary and leading impulses that stimulated me forward, and shaped and modeled my entire subsequent destiny. Improve, then, young gentleman, the superior advantages you enjoy. Let not a day pass without exercising your powers of speech. There is no power like that of oratory. Cæsar controlled men by captivating their affections and swaying their passions. The influence of the one perished with its author, that of the other continues to-day, HENRY CLAY.

**Henry Ward Beecher for Grant.**

A fabrication set afloat by the New *World* to the effect that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had, in a recent political sermon, come out for Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency and against General Grant, is thus exposed by the distinguished gentleman himself in the following letter, which we find in the Boston *Advertiser* of the 9th instant:

*To the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser:*

I left Brooklyn on Monday, July 6, but not before the *World* had published that I had on Sunday, morning, in a political sermon, come out for Chase for the Presidency, and against Grant, and I have seen the story every day since racing through the papers.—There is not a word of truth in it. The sermon was not political, and it made no allusion either to Grant or Chase. The application of some of its paragraphs, in either direction, was the work of the reporter of the *World*, not mine.

I have never been a Chase man. I have for years, as a leader in public affairs deemed, like his greenbacks, as promising more on the face than they are worth in gold. While the New York *Independent* was lauding him as a demigod, and the New York *Tribune* was using his name to obscure the prospects of Grant, I heartily and openly disagreed with both of them, for I thoroughly liked Grant and thoroughly distrusted Chase. He is a splendid man to look upon, but a poor man to lean upon. Ambition lifts; some men toward things noble and goodness makes them strong and generous. Other men's ambition blurs the sharp lines and distinctions between right and wrong, and leaves them, in the eagerness of over-selfish desires, to become a prey to bad men. I have for years felt that Mr. Chase's ambition was consuming the better elements of his nature.

I have liked Grant from the first. Solid, unpretentious, straightforward, apt to succeed, and not spoiled by success, wise in discerning men, skilled in using them, with the rare gift (which Washington had in an eminent degree) of wisdom in getting wisdom from other men's counsels—I confidently anticipate that, great as his military success has been, he will hereafter be known even more favorably for the wisdom of his civil administration.

The seven-fold humiliations and recantation through which Chase was required to go for a Democratic nomination only to see the smiling Seymour looking benignly down upon his estate, has no parallel except in the immortal history of *Rolaeke Fuchs.* There will now be no third candidate between Grant and Seymour. It will be a fair fight between rugged honesty and plausible craft.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Boston, July 8, 1868.

**Horse Doctoring.**

There is no telling what one will find to do who looks around with a willing mind. I certainly did not expect to practice medicine or surgery on the horse when we came to the country, but humanity and a passion for experimenting got me into it; and as I succeeded, I will give my experience for the benefit of others.

We had once a beautiful dark gray buggy horse, sprightly, but docile. Presently he began to pine away, lost appetite and flesh rapidly, and would stand in the corner of the fence, looking over in the most listless, pitiable way; in fact, at a little distance, could not be distinguished from a donkey. About this time I picked up a paper accidentally, which contained the following item:

"*To Restore Lost Appetite to a Horse,*—Take two parts salt, one of wood ashes, one of sulphur work them into a stiff paste with tar, work around a bridle-bit a lump of this paste, and let the horse keep it in its mouth constantly until appetite is restored.

I wrote the receipe in my book. Next morning I asked leave of poor Frank's master to try this waif of knowledge on the horse. "Well," he answered, "I reckon it would be charitable to let you help Frank out of his misery. He will certainly die." I had the bit and ball in his mouth in a half hour. But finding the bridle seemed to annoy the animal, I had a board smeared with tar, and spread the mixture of salt, ashes, and sulpher thick on it, and let Frank lick it every morning. He soon began to eat with relish. Telling of my experiment to a physician, he said; "I do not like doctoring blindly. have you no idea what is the matter with the horse?" "I commence on the principle of doing no harm, if I do no good," I replied; "and if the horse had been human, I should have pronounced his case of marasmus; but, upon strict inquiry among the negroes, I find that his kidneys are probably too inactive." "Keep up your tonic," he said, "and give the horse a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine in a bucket of water once a day." I followed directions. Frank was well in three months, sold for a good price, and was for years one of a good stage team.

My success in curing Frank prompted me to another trial as skill in horse doctoring. We had a large brown horse—as fine a wagon horse as ever looked through a collar. There came on his left shoulder a frightful sore, suppurating all the while in the most unrestrained and disgusting manner.

I looked in an old authority on such subjects, and found a strong wash of blue vitriol prescribed—half a pint of vitriol dissolved in a pint of water. It was in war times; there was no men for the job, so I hired a negro woman to attend to the horse every morning. She tied his back close to a post, mounted a block, and swabbed the ulcer resolutely. The poor animal would shudder, but did not resist the treatment. Before the end of the month the horse was considerably improved, but my nurse had deserted him for the camp, and I could not replace her. However, the horse turned out well after a while, and last year travelled 1,400 miles in wood wagon, and turns up acres of heavy sod this spring—the best horse in the teams.

The following beautiful lines are a touching and merited tribute to the memory of that excellent man and faithful officer, the late Edmund B. Freeman, for thirty-seven years clerk of our Supreme Court.

**THE OLD CLERK.**

[BY MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE.]

"Our lives may be spotless, harmless, irreproachable; but only "the pure in heart shall see God; Sinai may bring no accusation but Calvary alone can speak the talismanic words which unbar the portals of Heaven.—*Masonic Address of W. J. Clarke Esq., June 27th 1868.*

The old Clerk sits in his office chair,
His head is white as snow,
His sight is dim and his hearing dull,
And his steps is weak and slow;
But his heart is stout, and his mind is clear
As he copies each decree,
And he smiles and says, as the Judges pass,
"'Tis the last court I shall see."
But he lingers on till his work is done,
To pass with the old *regime,*
When he lays his pen with a smile aside
To stand at the BAR SUPREME.
For the old Clerk died with the Court he served
For forty years save three.
And breathes his last as the Judges meet
To sign their last decree.
*The pointed sword at his naked heart* †
With a child-liked smile he views,
For his spirit glows with the fervid heat
Good deeds alone diffuse,
For like his *lamb skin apron white,* ‡
Is the line that he has led,
And Sinai brings before the Court
No accusation 'gainst the dead,
While Calvary unbars the gates
Of Heaven, and sustance gives
Unto his soul which meekly saith,
"I know that my Redeemer lives."

† Masonic emblem of Judgemen.
‡ Masonic emblem of purity.

**Organize.**

Let meetings be called at once in every county, town and village in the State, to organize Grant and Colfax clubs. Let all men who are opposed to despotism, unite and keep from power those who have bankrupted the State and all of her institution—who have hunted with blood hounds conscripts, and dragged them from their homes and firesides, in the dead hour of night, that the most wicked rebellion ever organized by man should be successful; who took bread from the widow and the orphan, the old and the young, and for five long years heard the cry of "food, oh! give me food," and answered "blood," more "blood."—who draped the land in mourning, and robbed the domestic circle of the loved ones, and laughed with scorn when asked for pity; Who staked off dens of hell, called prisons and planted around them graves of the noble sons of the Republic, because of their devotion to the old flag, which our Father gave us, and who are now seeking to re-enact those scenes of pestilence, famine and war; who would rebind the chains of slavery upon the limbs of *three hundred thousand* MEN and WOMAN NOW FREE, and send them back to bondage upon the rice, corn and cotton fields, that they might live again in idleness and luxury; who would destroy what little vitality there was left in the State, when LEE and JOHNSON surrendered to GRANT and SHERMAN, and sink deeper in bankruptcy, if such a thing be possible, our great Railroads and other internal improvements. We repeat, all who are opposed to witnessing what they have witnessed since 1860, join with the great party of peace and progress, of law and order, development and prosperity, and help elect GEN. U. S. GRANT. There is no way by which we can have peace but by accepting it under the reconstruction plan proposed by Congress, the law-making power. Any opposition to this is *revolution.* Follow the Democratic party, as they would lead, and we can see no prospect for peace. Frank Blair, the nominee for the office of Vice-President, openly declared war, and by reason of such declaration, he was unanimously nominated. His proclamation of war has been accepted by the party, and is theirs. We ask the people, which will you have, PEACE or WAR? GRANT says PEACE. SEYMOUR says WAR. The Conservative party offer you *war* and *bloodshed,* while the Republican party offer you PEACE and PROSPERITY. Organize.—*Standard*

A CONSCIENCIOUS WIDOW.—A poor man on his death bed, made his will. He called his wife to him, and told her of the provisions he had made.

"I have left," said he, "my horse to my parents; sell it and hand over the money you receive. I leave you my dog, take good care of him, and he will serve you faithfully."

The wife promised to obey, and in due time set out for the neighboring market, with the horse and the dog.

"How much do you want for your horse?" inquired the farmer.

"I cannot sell the horse alone, but you may have both at a reasonable rate, Give me a hundred dollars for the dog and one dollar for the horse."

The farmer laughed, but as the terms were low, he willingly accepted them. Then the worthy woman gave the husband's parents the dollar received for the horse, and kept the hundred dollars.

# The Star.

J. B. CARPENTER, Editor.

R. W. LOGAN, Associate Editor. *

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.


## Agents.

The following named gentlemen are hereby authorized to act as agents for the STAR, to receive and receipt for subscriptions, advertising, &c.:

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## PREMIUMS.

*To any Person who will send us a Club for the STAR of 3 Subscribers with $6, we will give a Copy of the* **Working Farmer**, *1 Year, price* $1 50.

*For 5 Subscribers and $10, we will give a Copy of the* **Church Union**, *1 year, Price* $2 50.

*For 6 Subscribers and $12, we will give a Copy of the* **National Freemason**, *1 Year, price* $4 00.

## National Republican Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT

**GEN. U. S. GRANT,**

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

**HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,**

OF INDIANA.

## Religious Notices.

Prof. JAMES H. CARLISLE, of Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., will deliver a Sunday School address at the Methodist Church on next Sunday (to-morrow) at 9 o'clock, A. M. The public are invited to attend.

Rev. J. S. BURNETT is expected to assist in holding Divine Services at the Methodist Church on to-day and to-morrow.

☞ Post Office removed to the Court House.

CONGRESS.—This body adjourned last Monday to the third Monday in September next.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We have concluded not to give the Proceedings of the Legislature in full, but to give a synopsis of all important doings of the body, which may be of interest to our readers.

HON. ISAAC G. LASH.—We stated in our last that this gentleman was missing, he has since arrived in Washington and been sworn in. North Carolina is now fully represented in Congress.

THE BULLETIN.—What has become of this paper? We could not get an exchange and had to pay for our copy, yet we have not had a number for some time. Wake up brother REITHAN, we dont like to *pay* for the paper and *not get it.*

☞ We shall pay our respects to the Resolutions adopted by the Democratic meeting, in our next.

We are awfully scared about being turned off of their land—how can we help it when they own so much, it really makes us feel like taking a sapling.

GRANT AND COLFAX CLUBS.—The following are the officers of the Central Grant and Colfax Club for North Carolina: Jos. W. Holden, President, Tod. R. Caldwell and C. H. Brogden, Vice-Presidents, J. C. L. Harris, Secretary, and W. R. Richardson, Recording Secretary.

THAT MEETING.—We were much pleased with our success in adding names to the STAR'S Subscription list on last Monday, the day the Democrats organized their Seymour and Blair Club at this place, we added thirty-three, and it a rainy day too. This will account for some of our subscribers not getting their last weeks paper, as every new subscriber wanted a copy of the *Star*. Say, Mr when will your Say-more and Blair club meet again?

DEATH OF L. D. HALL.—In the proceedings of the Legislature in our paper to-day, will be found a preamble and resolutions adopted in relation to the demise of L. D. HALL, Senator from Sampson County, who died of Apoplexy at his room in Raleigh on the 22d ult.

Addresses were made in the Senate by Messrs. Sweet, Rich, Robbins, Osborne and Wynne, and in the House by Mr. Laflin, in commemoration of the virtues of the deceased.

COMMISSIONERS COURT.—The following proceedings were had before H. B. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner, on Monday last at the office of R. W. Logan, Deputy U. S. Marshal:

United States *vs.* John Dean, defendant charged with violating Internal Revenue Law—evidence insufficient—case dismissed at the cost of the Government.

The same disposition was made of the following cases under similar charges:—United States *vs.* Geo. & Bynum Freeman; United States *vs.* L. O. Jolley & R. R. Haynes.

## Grammar Class.

We attended, on Thursday last, an examination of Mr. Ira Irvine's Grammar Class, at Cool Springs, in this County.—Mr. Irvine informed us that his class, of twenty-four students, had only attended a course of Lectures for ten days, yet the class answered, with apparent correctness, almost every question in Kirkhams Grammar. The class, all, answered the questions and parsed so well, that we do not *know* the different efforts at re-construction have been dedicated. From the opening of peace, up to the late elections in this State, we have had among us, *two* separate and *distinct* parties, both claiming to be *the loyal* party. Now this, as a matter of course, was calculated to lead to confusion to some extent, among the weak minded men of the country, and in consequence, a great many of this class were led astray, honest in their own opinion that they were with the *loyal party.*

But if we examine the material of the two parties, it is easy to deside *which* is the *loyal* and which the *disloyal.* The party call ing themselves REPUBLICANS, was composed of *fire tried* Union men of the State; the men who had suffered every punishment for the sake of their devotion to the Union; the men who had layed in prison, whose lives had been threatened, and who had been brunded with the base epithets of *Tories* and *Traitors.*—These are the men who compose the Republican party, and who battled *against* the overthrow of the Union, and have battled so hard to restore the broken fragments of our country. The party who claim to be Conservatives are the *Rebels, Secessionists* and *latter day* warmen; *they* are the Traitors and Tories to the Federal Union; they are the men who *abused, vilified* and *murdered* men because they *loved the old Flag!* And *they* claim to be *the loyal* men of the State. What *Hypocrits!* But still with all this evidence before the people, some of them will be led off, and by the same men who have deceived them so often before; but the fact is this: the Rebel party have been "*Wolves* in Sheep's clothing;" they have succeeded remarkably in nearly every instance; they have been able to *buy* some weak-minded Union man and make a tool of him, for the express purpose of *deceiving* the Union men and getting their votes—for instance, Jonathan Worth. With such men as these for their candidates, they have heretofore succeeded in deceiving enough men to elect them, and in the same way they have defeated reconstruction, with the exception of the last attempt, in which they have been most happily defeated.

Thus the Union men have been foiled, in every attempt to restore the broken fragments of the Old Ship of State, until they had almost given up in despair; but they have at last, after long and protracted efforts, succeeded in their proud work.—*The State is at last in the Union.* A new Era has opened before us. We are no longer the same people. Rebel rule has ceased. "*Loyalty*" has taken its place—We were living as it were out of doors, with not *even* a shelter to cover our heads. *We are now safely stored in the spacious Union building,* enjoying the happy fruits of our labor. We say to the Republicans: You have acted well your part—but all is not finished yet—there is another and a greater battle to fight, before we can slumber softly.—That is, the battle for the Presidency; should you loose that, the work you have done, will avail nothing. You have before you to choose between Gen. U. S. Grant, *the perpetuator* of American freedom, and Horatio Seymour, a Copper Head and Rebel sympathiser. The first choice is *peace*, the second *war.* Which will you take? Will you go for Grant and Colfax and have *peace*, or Seymour and Blair and have *war?* We hope you will act wisely and choose the better part. We invite our old friends to join us in saving the country; give up the *war* party, and join the party of *peace*, for we intend to prove to the world, that the Republican party *is* the party of *peace*, progress and civilization—giving equal rights and justice to *all men.* *

## Democratic Meeting.

"Come rest in this bosom, my African dear,
Though thy chains are all off thee, thy home is still here!
I know not, I ask not how much you can tote,
But I know that I love thee because you can vote."

For the information of our readers we will give a few items in relation to the Democratic meeting held at the Court House, last Monday, to organize a Seymour and Blair club.

There was some two or three hundred persons present, a majority of whom, we honestly believe, were Republicans and had come to Rutherfordton for other business, but, when the bell rung, repaired to the Court-House to see what was to be done.

On motion of Joseph Logan Carson, Esqr., Dr. Oliver P. Gardner was called to the chair and at his request Joseph Logan Carson, Esqr., and Maj. L. P. Erwin acted as Secretaries. The object of the meeting was explained by Joseph Logan Carson, Esqr., by request of the Chairman. We took a few notes while Joseph Logan Carson, Esqr., was speaking, but dont think it necessary to publish them, as it was the same old story we have heard for the last twelve months, and which every man woman and child in the country has heard, who desired to, as Joseph Logan Carson, Esqr., has stumped the county all over—singing the same old tune about "Radical rule, Holden, eating dirt," &c., &c., with a slight variation this time of *two dollars a day Holden Melish.*

On motion, the Chairman, Dr. Oliver P. Gardner, appointed Messrs. Joseph Logan Carson, Esqr., Dr. Ladison A. Mills, Col. William Andrew Tanner, Capt. Randolph Abbott Shotwell and Nathan Scoggin, Esq. were absent the audience, was regaled with flowing speeches set to the same old tune of "*eating dirt, Holden's Melish,*" &c., by Rev. Daniel May and Lawson Eaves.

The following gentlemen were called for, to address the meeting, but were excused, to wit: Dr. Oliver P. Gardner, G. Martin Whiteside, Esqr., and William Geer, Esqr.,

The committee, Messrs. Joseph Logan Carson, Esqr., Dr. Ladison A. Mills, Col. William Andrew Tanner, Esqr., Capt. Randolph Abbott Shotwell, and Nathan Scoggin, Esqr., having retured, reported through Joseph Logan Carson, Esqr., a preamble and resolution which we will publish in our next if we can procure a copy.

We asked for a copy for this week's paper, and one of the Secretary's promised we should have it time, but we have failed.

A central committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Joseph Logan Carson, Esqr., G. Martin Whiteside, Esqr, Col. John A. Fagg, Dr. Oliver P. Gardner, and Dr. Ladison A. Mills.

Dr. Oliver P. Gardner then delivered a telling address set to the same old tune of "*eating dirt,*" &c.

Mr. Jefferson Hampton, Jr., then offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring the slaves free and that slavery from this date shall cease and that the colored man shall never again be enslaved. (Wonder if this will prevent getting pay for the slaves who have been freed?)

They then proceeded to enroll those who wished to join the club, we did not ascertain the number enrolled but rather guess it would not show half of three hundred, we will perhaps hear in a few days. So ends the chapter—

"And let this feeble body fail,
And let it faint and die,
My soul shall quit this mournful" * * *

## The Re-admission of North Carolina to the Union.

The first and greatest object of the *Loyal* people of North Carolina, from the time of the surrender up to the present, has been to gain the *re-admission* of our old State, to her former position in the Union. This was paramount with our loyal men to all other objects, and steps have been taken at each and every opportunity to secure this end. The loyal people have ever believed that it is upon the *Union*, that our lasting happiness and welfare depends! The disloyal claim to hold the same views, but alas! for our country, they have been found lacking, itsomuch, that they have attempted to defeat *every* measure tending to the restoration of the State. *They* claim to be the most loyal people in the State, and still they throw *every obstacle possible,* in the way of re-construction. Can our loyal people trust such men again? We believe not! We cannot think that the good and tried Union men of North Carolina will again submit to be deceived and *ruined* by these *corrupt sneaking* politicians.

It is comparatively easy for *us* to see, when we reflect and look back upon the transactions since the close of the war, maintain the Constitution, and who will fail in the discharge of his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpitable violation of its time honored principles.

If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce these reconstruction acts, the Radicals, by the accession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

There is but one way to restore the government and the Constitution and *that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives.* The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the State to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put the issue plainly to the country.

I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us: Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to many of these, with a Congress in both branches controlled by carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs—by which the army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrages upon the ballot. These, and things like these, eat up the revenues and resources of the Government and destroy its credit—make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people *by trampling into the dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results.* It is the one thing that includes all that is nothing that gives dignity, honor, or value to the struggle.

Your friend, FRANK P. BLAIR.

We earnestly and candidly ask every man of whatever shade of political opinion, to read this letter, and digest well all it contains, before he votes for the Seces sion ticket,

It will be seen that Mr. Blair declares that "there is but one way to restore the government and the Constitution, and *that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to re organize their own Governments, and elect Senators and Representatives.*"

We leave it to our readers to construe the meaning of the letter of Mr. Blair. We emphatically declare that it is a declaration of WAR. The yoke of bondage which has been stricken from the necks of four million slaves, will be placed upon them in a worse form than slavery. The liberties granted the people by the liberal Constitutions of the Southern States, will be abridged; and the poor, but respectable man, will again be at the mercy of the old slave aristocracy. Because of the poverty of a portion of our people, those who are wealthy, have always acted upon the principle, that property makes the man, and not sense, ability and morality. If the yeomanry of the country, and we mean when we say yeomanry the majority of our people, desire to be considered and treated with the respect due them as American citizens, and to retain the liberties guaranteed them by the Constitution of this and every other Southern State, they will vote against Seymour and Blair.

The battle for the maintainance of the Union, for the abolishment of Slavery, for the control of the government of the United States, gained by the bravery, endurance and energy of the friends of the national government, is to be fought over again. The triumph of the government, will be the election of Grant and Colfax. The triumph of Davis, Vance, Graham, Yancey, Rhett, and all who rebelled against the government, will be the election of Seymour and Blair.

Suppose Seymour and Blair are elected, and the policy laid down by Mr. Blair's is carried out, it will be the 4th day of March, 1869, before it can go into effect. By that time, the term of office of the late State officers of the Southern States, will have expired. If the new State governments, put into operation by the re-construction acts, are overthrown, who will administer the government while the change is going on? There will be no one. All laws and all offices will have ceased to exist. *Anarchy and bloodshed must and will ensue.* The colored people of the Southern States will not submit in silence to be put into a situation more intolerable than slavery. The loyal men of the South, sustained by the millions of the North, will *never, no* NEVER, submit to be ruled by the destroyers of all that has been destroyed during the rebellion. They might do it, if it was brought about by loyal and fair means; but that it is to be carried out by the bayonet at the command of the President, they will die endeavoring to maintain the governments established by the Supreme law making authority of the nation before they will give up.

Do the people desire to see civil war here in our midst? Do they desire to see blood flow in every town and village in this State? Do the mothers of the land desire to see their sons, spared by the recent rebellion, marched off to war? Do the wives of the land desire to see their husbands hurried off to battle, to dye their hands in the blood of friends, relations and neighbors? If it is the desire of the people to have the scenes of the Rebellion re-enacted; if they desire to see, in greater numbers, such scenes as the murder of poor Doek Hampton, the massacre of the four little boys in the Laurel Valley, and such scenes as these, they will elect Seymour and Blair. Just as certain as the sun shines above us, the election of Seymour and Blair will bring about a revolution throughout every State in the Union!

In contrast with the letter of Mr. Blair, we quote from the letter of Gen. Grant. The last sentence of Gen. Grant's letter is, "Let us have peace!" What does he mean by saying "Let us have peace?"—He means, as he says, "that he will have no new policy to administer against the people," but that he will carry out the express will of the people. In other words, he will maintain the gov ernment set up and established by the Congress of the United States; that he will not countenance any measure that tends to deprive any portion of the people of any of the rights guaranteed to *them* by the Constitution; that he will do all that he can as President, to *maintain* the peace and quiet of the *whole* country; that his sword, which struck the fetters from four millions of human beings, made in Gods own image, shall never, by any act of his, be again thrown into slavery or a condition infinitely worse; that the army, of which he has the honor of being commander-in-chief, shall not again be called into service to bring desolation, death and mourning throughout the land, but that he will, if it be in his power, maintain the peace of the country, and the rights of every citizen as guaranteed by the Constitution.

We have not exaggerated the results of the election of Seymour and Blair.—We have not stated anything but the *truth.* We shall keep the facts contained in this article before the people until the election is over. We have no doubt of the result.

## Peace and Prosperity, or War and Ruin.

The so called Democratic party at its Convention in New York, nominated for President one Horatio Seymour, of New York; and one Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, for Vice President. Knowing that the future peace and quiet of the *whole* country demand the election of Grant and Colfax to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. We shall hold up this bogus Democratic ticket to the light of all the people of Western North Carolina, in such a manner as will, in our estimation, most effectually prevent any and all men who desire to see the country at peace, from aiding in any manner to elect this war ticket. In behalf of Mr. Seymour, we will state that the terrible riots which occurred in the city of New York during the Rebellion, were instigated and brought about by the speeches and political course of Mr. Seymour. Not content to live in the North and keep his mouth shut, Mr. Seymour, by his example brought about bloodshed in his *own city. He was a traitor to his native State.* This man, who made wives widows; who made children fatherless; who caused the city of New York to be clothed in mourning, because of his opposition to the old Flag, an the suppression of the Rebellion, is the nominee of the Destructive Democratic party, and men here in our midst advocate the election of this man, whose hands are stained with fatricidal blood. Will the people of this State, who have always been law abiding citizens, vote for this man, who will by his administration, re-enact the scenes of the Rebellion, through which we have just passed? We *know they will not.*

Below we publish a letter from Frank P. Blair, the bogus Democratic nominee for Vice-President;

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868.

*Col James O. Brodhead*

DEAR COLONEL: In reply to your inquiries, I beg leave to say that I leave to you to determine, on consultrion with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, and to submit the following as what I consider the real and only issue in this contest.

The reconstruction policy of the Radicals will be complete before the next election; the States so long excluded, will have been admitted; negro suffrage established and the carpet-baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their Pesident and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal.—Must we submit to it? How can it be over thrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to

## Rich vs Poor.

The Rebel Journal's of this State are still crying out about the *wealth* of the Conservative party, and the *poverty* of the Republican party. Now we neither acknowledge that the Conservative party is composed of the wealth, or that by their wealth they are any better than the Republicans or poor men as they term them.

The poor man in heaven knows not a want or sorrow; the rich man in torment will gladly fall down and worship at the poor man's feet, in order to procure one drop of water to cool his *parching tongue.* Take care then, we warn you, how you judge by present, or outward appearances. Justice has no preference, but will seek out the deserving man, be he *rich* or *poor.* You should not despise a neighor on account of his humble circumstances in this life, for though you may boast of your riches; in most cases, they come but by the *accident of birth,* and will avail you nothing in another world. The day may come, when you would give worlds to change places with these poor *despised* of people. This is a rising generation, and what man knows whether *he* or his poor neighbor shall *excel.* You may one day be ashamed to confess that you once despised these people, and abused them, but for their humble condition. Instead of *joying* in the exalted position you may seem to hold in this world, you will be tormented with *envy* and *jealousy!*

We will take for example, the Potter, observe him, by his side you will discover a large lump of clay; he divides the lump into two pieces, taking one of them, he places it upon his wheel, and turns a nice cup, which he ornaments and paints, giving it an outward appearance of *value;* he then takes the other piece and turns a plate, plain, and without ornament. Now suppose the *cup* could speak, would it not be in the least absurd, for *it* to boast of its *beauty* or *value?* Was it not made of the same clay of the plate, which had the less valuable appearance? Was it not made by the hands of the same potter? Surely it did not make itself, but was passive in the hands of the potter. What then had it of which to boast?

The same rule will govern you my friends; you were all made of the *same clay,* and although some of you have been ornamented with *beauty,* and endowed with *riches* and *apparent worth,* it is equally as absurd in *you* to boast of your outward appearance as in the case of the *cup.* You are only vessels made for the masters use, and what have you to boast of? You may look with scorn and indignation upon your common neighbor, and say by the skill and wisdom of my Master, I am what I am; but you can't change the material; *you were both made of the same clay,* and both for a purpose. It may be that you were intended for an evil design, or example to others, and your neighbor for a purer and a better purpose, which, we are sorry to see, is generally the facts of a rich man and his poor neighbor; but we are not to judge of the feelings of the bosom from the outward appearance of the person.

Now in conclusion, we advise our Conservative friends to desist from such a course any longer. We contend that we all had the same Maker—that we were made by our Maker, out of the same clay—that we were made "free and equal, and endowed by our creator with inalienable rights, among which are liberty, peace, and the pursuit of happiness."—We contend that what you have gained in riches, you have lost in *honesty* and *righteousness!* We do not covet your name, (Conservative) neither do we covet your riches, for we can see no good to come of *either;* on the contrary, we do pride in our name, (Republican) for it means *liberty* and *freedom,* also in our poverty, for it tends to make us *humble* and upright! Knowing we were made by the same Maker, and out of the same clay, we are not willing to concede that we are inferior to any class, because of their wealth. Wealth is pride and haughtiness; poverty is humble, and scorneth not! Give us honesty and we ask nothing more; the riches of the world would avail us nothing without it. *

## A Good Ticket.

Seymour and Blair are good Leaders for the rebel Democracy. Seymour was a traitor to his Government as far as he dared be in the agony of rebellion. For him went up the sympathies and the prayers of the Southern rebels. And Blair, shades of the chivalry! Who is he? The chief spoon-stealer and Bummer in North Carolina and who also declared to a "colored female" that she was just as good as any other woman! The refinement, the intelligence and worth of the State must experience a most profound satisfaction in voting for this man Blair. Thir joy is their own and a "scalawag" interneddleth not therewith.—*Standard.*

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In the House Mr Kellogg of Alabama and Tift of South Carolina were seated.

In the Senate, Messrs Robertson and Sawyer Senators from South-Carolina were seated.

## SYNOPSIS

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

## Legislature of North Carolina.

### House of Representatives.

A bill preventing the distillation of corn. No necessity for its passage.

A bill to enable sheriff to sell on the levies and advertisements of their predecessors, with amendments. Recommend its passage as amended.

Senate bill No. 26, "appointing Judges of the superior courts, clerks of superior courts and chairmen of the county commissioners to take privy examination of *feme coverts* in the conveyance of real estate." Recommend its passage.

Mr. Stilley introduced a resolution which (omitting the preamble,) read as follows:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this House that no resolution or motion of the character above mentioned (the petitioning of Congress for the removal of political disabilities from various persons) shall be entertained at all; that the same proceed to the discharge of its legitimate duties, save time on the completion of important measures for the people save money by saving time, leaving all political questions of either side to its own political organization.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, favored the resolution for the reasons mentioned by Mr. Stilley. It was not the business of the Legislature to seek the removal of disabilities from citizens of the State. The political parties could more effectually perform that work. The Republicans would move for their friends, and the Democrats could move for theirs. He disliked to see the wheels of legislation clogged by the numerous propositions made on the subject in the House.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR FILLING VACANCIES IN COUNTY OFFICES.

*The General Assembly of the State of North Carolina do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Immediately after their qualification the county commissioners of the several counties of the State shall notify the various county officers to appear before them forthwith by a notice in writing, specifying the time and place for their appearance, to be examined touching their competency to hold office under the provisions of section three of the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 2. Such commissioners shall at such time and place, or at any time thereafter examine such officers under oath in regard to such competency, and are authorized to decide thereupon, and if they shall decide that any officer elect is incapable of filling his office by reason of his being under the ban of said amendment and if such officer elect shall not have been relieved by Congress from his disibility, they shall forthwith certify such conduct to the Governer, giving notice thereof to such officer elect, except sheriffs and coroners.

SEC. 3. In case any county officer elect shall fail upon being notified as herein provided for, to appear before the County Commissioners the Commissioners shall have power to examine under oath, witnesses in regard to his competency and to decide thereupon with the same effect as if he were present.

SEC. 4. Upon receiving official notification of the incompetency of any officer elect, as provided in this act, the Governor shall fill his office by appointment and such appointee shall hold such office until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified under the provisions of the Constitution and according to law.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this act shall apply to Clerks of the Superior Courts, *Provided however*, That notice of the incompetency of any Clerk of such Court shall be sent to the Judge of the Superior Court for his district who shall fill the same.

SEC. 6. The County Commissioners shall have power for the purposes of this act to cause the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths, and punish for contempt in the same manner, and with the same effect as Judges of the Superior Court. *Provided*, That no power shall be given by this section to such Commissioners to punish for contempt the officers elect.

SEC. 7. If any officer elect or witness examined under the provisions of this act shall wilfully and corruptly commit perjury on his oath or affirmation, he shall be subject to the punishment as is provided by law in case of perjury committed in the trial of a suit or controversy in the Courts of the State.

SEC. 8. In case a majority of the County Commissioners are unable to qualify, those who have duly qualified shall have all the power given in this act.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

The Chair appointed as the committee to draft and report a bill preventing proscription of the laboring classes, &c., Messrs. Seymour, Justice, of Rutherford, Durham, Cawthorn and Wilkie.

The Chair appointed as the committee on contingent expenses, Messrs. Downing, Hawkins, Mayo, Banner and Smith of Martin.

By Mr. Reynolds, a bill in relation to the militia. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

By consent, Mr. Pou introduced the following resolution, which was adopted;

*Resolved*, That the Judiciary Committee are instructed to inquire and report to-morrow if practicable, what legislation is necessary to provide for issuing of marriage licenses.

### Senate.

THURSDAY, July 23, 1868.

Mr. Harrington introduced the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the affliction which has fallen upon us, in the decease of Loranzo D. Hall, fills our hearts with sadness; while we recognize the hand of that mysterious Providence which has taken the patriotic counsellor, the faithful friend and the genial gentleman from our midst.

*Resolved*, That we tender the friends and relations of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in this sad bereavement.

*Resloved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to attend the body of the deceased to its final resting place.

*Resolved*, That the Senate wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the *Sentinel* and *Standard* of this city, and a copy be furnished to the family of the deceased.

He has fallen in the prime of life, in the fullness of his strength, amid the triumphs of the great principles for which he labored. Suddenly and without pain like a warrior in the fight. Truly "after life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the appointment of Messrs. Sinclair, Argo, and Keeter, as the committee as to the forms necessary to be carried out in relation to the death of Mr. L. D. Hall, Senator.

### House of Representatives.

THURSDAY July 23.

Received a message from the Senate, asking the concurrence of the House in a series of resolutions of respect to the Hon. Loranzo D. Hall, late Senator from the sixteenth Senatorial district. [See resolutions in Senate proceedings.]

Mr. Sinclair moved that the House concur and that the resolutions be entered on the journal. Carried.

Mr. Sinclair moved that the members of the House wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Carried.

### Senate.

FRIDAY, July 24, 1868.

Mr. Osborne presented the credentials of Bedford Brown, Senator from Caswell. Referred to Committee on Investigation.

Mr. Sweet introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Treasurer of the State to negotiate a loan of one hundred thousand dollars for ninety days.

A bill entitled "A bill in relation to the records of the late Courts of Equity." Read second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to change the time to list and collect the county and State taxes. Read second time, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution instructing the Boards of education to prepare and report a plan and code of laws for the organization and government of public schools, was adopted and transmitted to the House of Representatives.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting House bill in regard to provisional municipal officers, which was ratified by the President.

The following resolution, reported by the Joint Committee on per diem and mileage, was taken up:

*Resolved*, That the per diem and mileage for the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, members of both Houses and officers, be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| President and Speaker | $10 00 |
| Members of both Houses | 7 00 |
| Principal and Assistant Clerk | 7 00 |
| Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk | 7 00 |
| Door Keeper | 7 00 |
| Pages | 3 00 |

And that mileage at the rate of twenty cents per mile each way be granted to the President and Speaker, and members of both Houses.

A message was received from the Code Commissioners, substituting the following acts:

1st. A code of civil procedure of special proceedings.

2d. An act in relation to the powers and duties of clerks of superior courts.

3d. An act concerning the government of Counties.

### House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, July 24.

Mr. Justice of Rutherford, announced the presence of Mr. Grier, representative from Mecklenburg, whose disabilities had been removed, and moved that he be allowed to qualify.

Mr. Rhodes, from the committee on enrolled bills, reported the correct enrollment of the bill relating to provisional municipal officers, whereupon the Speaker ratified the same, and ordered it to be transmitted to the Senate for the signature of the President.

Received a message from the Senate transmitting the following engrossed bills for the concurrence of the House:

Bill providing for the filling of vacancies occurring in the offices provided for in Art. VII of the Constitution.

Bill for the relief of W. S. Grandy.

Bill in relation to the issuing of marriage license.

Received a message from the Senate informing the House of the concurrence by that body in the resolution in regard to the selection of a site for a penitentiary.

Also, that the Senate had concurred in the resolution reported by the Joint Committee on adjournment after striking out the words "If practicable."

The question being on the motion to concur, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the House decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Burnett, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back, with amendments, the bill providing for the representation of stock owned by the counties of Richmond, Anson and others, in the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

Mr. Ingram moved that the bill be printed. Carried.

Received a message from the Senate informing the House that the President had ratified the resolution in relation to printing, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and sent it to the Secretary of State.

By Mr. Seymour, a bill providing for the laying off of counties of the State into townships. Referred to committee on corporations.

By the same: A bill amending the act providing for the qualification of certain officers recently elected under the Constitution.

After some explanation of the provisions of the act, Mr. Seymour moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill be put upon its passage. Carried.

The bill amends the second section of the act "to provide for the qualification of certain officers recently elected," &c., by providing that the Treasurer shall give bonds in such amounts as the Board of Commissioners may think sufficient to cover all monies which may be paid him for the use of the county as heretofore required of the county Trustee; and the Register of Deeds shall likewise give such bond as has been heretofore required by law of registers for

counties, and all bonds heretofore so taken are declared as by this act authorized, and in all respects valid. *Provided further*, That Justices of the Peace may also qualify, before any Judge of the Superior Court, or Clerk of the Superior Court of their County.

Mr. E-tes moved to amend by providing that Notary Publics shall qualify before the Clerks of the Superior Courts, which was accepted.

The bill as amended, then passed its several readings; was ordered to be engrossed and transmitted to the Senate.

Mr. E-tes moved that the Senate bill to provide for the filling of vacancies occurring in the offi es provided for in Article VII. of the Constitution, be printed and laid upon the desks of the members. Carried.

Mr. Lellin, from the joint committee on per diem and millege, submitting a resolution providing that the per diem be as follows: For the principal officers of the two Houses $10; for members $7; for clerks and other officers, $7 and for pages $3. Mileage for officers and members 20 cents.

A communication from the Code Commissioners was received and read, informing the House that 220 copies of the following acts had been deposited with the proper officers of the two Houses for the use of the members of the General Assembly:

1st. The code of civil procedure to special proceedings; 2d, Acts in relation to the powers and duties of superior court clerks; and 2d. Acts concerning the government of counties.

CALENDAR.

The bill by Mr. Hutchings, to prevent the distillation of corn was taken up.

Senate bill appointing clerks of superior courts to take privy examination of *feme covert* in the conveyance of real estate, was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Estes moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Carried.

Mr. Estes asked leave to take up the bill compelling the attendance of witnesses in certain cases; and moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of putting the bill on its passage. Agreed to.

The Judiciary committee reported an amendment to the bill striking out "Justice of the Peace" in the first section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill then passed its several readings.

## Senate.

SATURDAY, July 24, 1868.

Engrossed bill requiring the Trustees of the University of North Carolina to reside in the county for which they are appointed passed the third reading.

The President announced the following gentlemen as the Senate branch of the committee to select a site for the penitentiary:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Congressional District, | | Respass. |
| 2d | " | " | Eppes. |
| 3d | " | " | Beeman. |
| 4th | " | " | Burns. |
| 5th | " | " | Winstead. |
| 6th | " | " | Osborn. |
| 7th | " | " | Blythe. |

The report of the Committee on Internal Improvements, including a bill to authorize the Air Line Railroad Company in South Carolina, to construct and operate its road within the limits of the State, was taken up and the report of the committee concurred in.

The bill passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Forkner, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed on its third reading.

The bill passed its third reading by the following vote:

YEAS 26. NAYS 5.

The Following messages were received from the House of Representatives:

A message was received from the House of Representatives concurring in Senate bill to provide for the filling of vacancies occurring in the offices provided for in article 7th of the Constitution.

A message was received from the House of Representatives concurring in a bill to extend the time for registering grants mesne conveyance, powers of attorney, deeds of sale, deeds of gift, deeds of trust, and marriage settlements.

## House of Representatives.

SATURDAY, July 25, 1868.

Mr. Downing arose to a question of privilege, and reminded the House of the remarks submitted by him a few days since on the resolutions offered by Mr. Ladlin, calling upon Gen. Grant for two regiments of troops. He voted for the resolutions, and remarked at the time that he had received a letter from his County from which he inferred that there was a plan of resistance on foot by the Conservatives. This inference was strengthened by the fact that he had otherwise heard that one or two of the old officers had declared their purpose not to surrender their offices. The letter referred to conveyed the information that a meeting had been called by the Conservatives, one of whom remarked to a countryman, "that all must come up, for they were going to put the Radicals down." He had been incorrectly reported as saying that the lettter of his correspondent said "the Conservatives were going to call a meeting for the purpose of devising measures to resist the laws." (Mr. D. Then read a letter signed by D. A. Covington, and addressed to Mr. Hodnett, of the House, branding the statements made in the reported remarks alluded to, as a slander upon the people of Union County.) Mr. Downing said a portion of the Conservative of Union county were as bitter Copperheads and had endeavored to intimidate voters in the last election. In the town of Monroe there was but one Republican, and they had tried to prevent him from voting, and who, if he cast his vote at all, did so for the Conservative ticket through fear.

Received a message from the Senate, informing the House that the President of that body had ratified the resolution requesting the Board of Education to report a plan of organization for the free public schools whereupon the Speaker signed the same and ordered it to be sent to the Secretary of State.

The Senate, by message, informed the House of the refusal to concur in the report of the joint committee upon per diem and mileage.

The bill to extend the time of registering grants, mesne conveyances, deeds of trust, &c., was taken up on its third reading, adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for enrollment.

THE CHASE MEN FOR GRANT AND COLFAX. The Executive committee of the Central Chase Association met in New York on Friday, and resolved to present a preamble and resolution to the next meeting of the association, setting forth that the Central Chase Association, composed of Conservative Democrats and Republicans, who were displeased with the radical tendencies of the republican party and th Copperhead affiliations of the Democracy, and who hoped that the Fourth of July Convention would rise superior to the old and effete policies of the party, and would nominate a statesman in accordance with the existing and accomplished political facts; having had that illusion dispelled by the adoption of a repudiation platform and the nomination a of consistent opponent of the war and its results do recomend the endorsement of General U. S. Grant for president, and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President of the United States, by the Central Chase Club, believing that they were truly represent the views of a majority of the loyal citizens of the United States than the nominees of the Democratic Convention.—*Pioneer.*

### Fatal "Sleeping in Meeting."

**Justice Winslow**—What do you know about John Wadleigh's sleeping in meeting?"

Witness—"I know all about it; 'taint no secret I guess."

Justice—"Then tell us all about it; that's just what we want to know."

Witness, (scratching his head,) "Well, the long and short of it is, John Wadleigh is a hard working man; that is he works mighty hard doing nothing, and thats the hardest work there is done. It will make a feller sleep quicker than poppy leaves. So it stands to reason that Wadleigh would naturally be a sleepy sort of person. Well, the weather is sometimes naturally considerably warm, and Parson Moody's sarmon rather heavy like"——

"Stop! Stop!" said Justice Winslow, "no reflection upon Parson Moody; that is not what you were called here for."

Witness—"I don't cast no reflections on Parson Moody. I was only telling what I knew about John Wadleigh's sleeping in meeting; and it's my opinion, especially in warm weather, that sarmons that are heavy-like, and two hours long, naturally have a tendency"——

"Stop! Stop! I say," said Squire Winslow, "if you repeat any of the reflections on Parson Moody again, I'll commit you to the cage for contempt of court!"

Witness—"I don't cast no reflections on Parson Moody. I was only telling what I knew about John Wadleigh's sleeping in meeting."

Squire Winslow—"Well, go on, and tell us all about that. You weren't called here to testify about Parson Moody."

Witness—"That's what I'm trying to do, if you wouldn't keep putting me out And it's my opinion, in warm weather, folks is considerably apt to sleep in meeting; especially when the sarmon—I mean especially when they get pretty tired. I know I find it pretty hard work to get by seventhly and eightihly in the sarmon myself but if I once get by there, I generally get into a kind of waiting train again, and make out to weather it. But it isn't so with Wadleigh. I've generally noticed it he begins to gape at seventhly it's a gone goose with him before he gets through tenthly, and he has got to look out for another prop for his head some where, stiff enough to hold it up. And from ter thly to sixteenthly he's dead as a door nail, till the amen brings the people to prayers, and Wadleigh comes up with a jerk, just like opening a jack knife.

GOOD BREEDING.—I believe this matter of good manners and good breeding to be chiefly in the hands of mothers. It is as easy to teach a child to say "Thank you for the bread," as "Give me some bread;" as easy to accustom a family of children to bid their parents good morning upon ordinary, as guests upon extraordinary occasions. Let there be no "company manners." Convince children by example, no less than precept, that the best they have to offer in matter and manner should be laid before those they love most earnestly. A boy taught at ten to enter the parlor and bow to his mother's friend, will do it with ease at twenty. For what, after all, is ease of manner but politeness long practiced and incorporated as an unconscious constituent of the individual? It may be well for us to remember the original significance of gentleman, gentlewoman—terms which I fear would never have grown out of the blustering carriage of a large class of modern gallants. Gentle blood and noble lineage" were synonyms in those old days "*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*," was the Latin proverb, and it has often occurred to the writer that we, of the present generation, are more in danger of forgetting the mildness of manner than the strength in deed.—*Springfield Republican.*

DON'T KILL HIM.—Many farmers have noticed in their fields a large black beetle, with most brilliant golden dots placed in rows on his back. Dr. Fitch says: "Its eggs produce the corn-grub killer. It is a most inveterate foe of the cut-worm, grasping the worm in its strong jaws, and, in spite of its violent writhing and struggling, scurely holding it. When it finds these worms in plenty, it gorges and surfeits itself upon them till it is so glutted and distended as to be scarcely able to stir, for it never knows how to let a cuts worm alone when it meets him. It is continually hunting these worms, feeding on nothing else if it can obtain them. Both it and the golden-dotted beetle, which produce it, therefore, should never be harmed."—*Wisconsion Farmer.*

WILMINGTON, July 22.—The new sheriff has appointed two colored and one white deputy. Colored deputy to be jailor.

COLUMBIA, July 22.—The Republicans are anxious to elect Governor Orr Chief Justice. Steps have been taken for the removal of his disibilities.

ATLANTA, July 22.—Hon. R. B. Bullock was inaugurated Governor of Georgia at noon to-day.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Rutherfordton Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

**J. A. MILLER & CO.,**

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

| | |
|---|---|
| BACON | 18@25 |
| BEEF, nett | 5@6 |
| BUTTER | 15@20 |
| BEESWAX | 25 |
| CANDLES, adamantine | 33@40 |
| CASTINGS | 8@10 |
| CHEESE | 25@33 |
| COFFEE | 32 |
| CORN | 105@110 |
| COTTON | 15@18 |
| " CLOTH | 16½@25 |
| " YARN | 240 |
| EGGS | 10 |
| FLOUR, per sack | $6 |
| FODDER, per cwt | 80@100 |
| FEATHERS | 30@40 |
| FLAX CLOTH | 25@40 |
| HIDES, dry | 15@16½ |
| IRON | 5@8 |
| JANES, wool | 40@75 |
| LARD | 18@25 |
| MEAL per bu | 125 |
| NAILS | 10 |
| PEAS | 110 |
| POTATOES, Irish | 50 |
| " sweet, none in market, | |
| RAGS | 3 |
| RICE | 16½@20 |
| ROCK ISLAND CASIMERE | 75@1 75 |
| ROPE | 25@35 |
| SALT per sack $5.00 | per lb 3 |
| SUGAR | 16½@25 |
| SPTS TURPENTINE, per gal | 2 00 |
| TALLOW | 15 |
| TEA, per lb | $2 00@$2 50 |
| WHEAT | 1 50@200 |

### Number of Pounds to a Bushel.

| | |
|---|---|
| Of Wheat | 60 Pounds |
| Of Shelled Corn | 56 do |
| Of Corn on the Cob | 70 do |
| Of Rye | 56 do |
| Of Oats | 36 do |
| Of Barley | 40 do |
| Of Potatoes | 60 do |
| Of Bran | 20 do |
| Of Clover Seed | 60 do |
| Of Timothy Seed | 45 do |
| Of Flax Seed | 45 do |
| Of Hemp Seed | 44 do |
| Of Buckwheat | 52 do |
| Of Blue Grass | 54 do |
| Of Castor Bean | 46 do |
| Of Dried Peaches | 33 do |
| Of Dried Apples | 24 do |
| Of Onions | 57 do |
| Of Salt | 50 do |

## New Advertisements.


**H. B. WILSON,**

**U. S. COMMISSIONER.**

*Rutherfordton, N. C.*

WILL attend at the office of R. W. Logan Esqr, in Rutherfordton Mondays of each week for the transaction of all business appertaining to United States Commissioner.

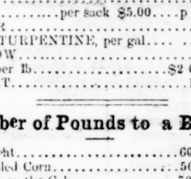
no. 78.-tf.

THERE will be a Meeting of Abraham Lincoln Council, U. L. A., at Rutherfordton on the 2d Saturday in August. A full attendance is requested.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

25-tf.

**NEW GOODS!!**




NEW GOODS.

**JAS. A. MILLER & CO.,**

BEG leave to say to their friends and the public generally that they have just received

*From Baltimore,*

a large and varied stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

such as Mens' wear, Ladies' Dress Goods, &c., &c.

BOOTS and SHOES,

HATS and CAPS

HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, and in fact everything usually found in a

**RETAIL STORE.**

Give us a call and we will be pleased to show you our GOODS and tell you our prices which we are confident will give satisfaction.

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods.

je 2.-tf. 18

**WESTERN STAR LODGE**

**A. F. M. No. 91.**

MEETS regularly on the Monday evening before each full moon, and Tuesday evening of Court weeks, and on the festival of John the Baptist, and St. John the Evangel

J. L. RUCKER, M

J. B. CARPENTER, *Secretary.*

**A New Southern Novel.**

**DOLORES,**

**A Tale of Disappointments and Distress.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS READY FOR the Press, and will publish early in September, if he can get five hundred subscribers in the State of North Carolina,

DOLORES,

A Southern Peace and War Novel; embracing pictures of Domestic Life in the South and North, before, during, and since the War, with parallels between the People and Society of the two sections; containing battle delinections, glances at New York Flouting-Journalism (or Bohemianism) personalities concerning the leading Metropolitan Newspaper men, and other piquant matter; and comprising these features, as the mere illustration of a narrative, the plot of which has been pronounced to be very intricate in construction and intensely interesting and exciting in development.

☞ Agents wanted in every County of the State, with whom liberal terms will be made.

The book will be handsomely printed, and bound in cloth, and will cover over four hundred and fifty pages, or more, duodecimo.

PRICE:

One Copy, $2 50—Ten Copies $2 00.

No doubtful subscriptions wanted. The money to be paid immediately before delivery.

The editor bespeaks the co-operation of his friends throughout the State.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 29th, 1868. [25-6t

Agent at Wilmington:—T. D. MEARES, JR.

☞ N. C. papers copying this advertisement will receive two copies of the work.

**RUTHERFORDTON.**

**F. D. WOOD,**

Silversmith and Jeweller,

Silversmith and Jeweller,

**Silversmith and Jeweller,**

Beckham's Old Stand,

*Rutherfordton, N. C.*

IS PREPARED TO DO ANY KIND OF work in his line on the shortest notice. Repairing Watches, Clocks, &c.

☞ **Terms**—*strictly cash.*

jo 2-tf. 18

**DR. B. H. PADGETT,**

RESIDENT

DENTIST,

*RUTHERFORDTON, N. C*

CONTINUES THE PRACTICE OF HIS Profession in all its branches, and upon the latest improved plans.

TERMS, *strictly cash.*

je 2—tf. 18

**R. M. ROBINSON,**

FASHIONABLE

**TAILOR.**

*(EAVES' BUILDING—UP STAIRS.)*

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally that he has returned to Rutherfordton, and is prepared to carry on the

Tailoring Business

in all its various branches, in the neatest and most

FASHIONABLE

style.

Thankful for past favors he would ask for a continuance of the same

*TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.*

**DR. J. W. HARRIS,**

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all Professional calls, and hopes to merit a continuance of his long established practice.

☞ Has constantly on hand a fine supply of PURE DRUGS at his office in Rutherfordton.

je 2-tf. 18

**NOTICE**

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of J. V. WILKERSON & CO., are hereby notified that unless they call and settle their accounts within ten days, that the accounts will be placed in the hand of an Officer for collection.

J. V. WILKERSON.

jy. 7-2t. 21

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE**

**WITKOWSKY & RINTELS,**

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Have now in store one of the largest stocks of Goods ever brought to this market. It consist in part of

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Clothing, &c.**

BOOTS and SHOES in large quantities and at the LOWEST cash PRICES.

☞ Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of Goods. Returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, they promise to do all in their power to give satisfaction to customers.

**Millinery and Dress-Making.**

A separate department is devoted to Millinery and Dress-making, where the Ladies can have work done promptly and in the latest styles.

WITKOWSKY & RINTELS.

Between the two Drug Stores.

jy 14-tf.

**SELLING OFF**

**AT COST.**

BARGAINS

BY

**J. BUXBAUM & CO.**

**Two Doors from Court House.**

***Charlotte, N. C.***

IN order to make a change in our business, we are determined to sell our whole stock, consisting of

**DRY GOODS,**

CLOTHING

**BOOTS, SHOES HATS & CAPS.**

**YANKEE NOTIONS!**

**GROCERIES,**

AND OTHER ARTICLES

**Too Numerous to Mention,**

AT AND

**BELOW COST.**

All those wishing to buy Goods will find that they can buy them CHEAP, as we want to close the stock out by the 1st of August,

**COUNTRY MERCHANTS**

will find this a rare opportunity to get GOODS CHEAP and they will please take notice and govern themselves according.

jy 14-6m. 24

**THE RICHMOND**

**Eclectic Magazine.**

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL, of Foreign Literature. Edited by Rev. M. D. HOGE, D., and Rev. WM. BROWN, D. D.

☞ TERMS: $4 in advance. Address Editors—Box 452

☞ News dealers address.

WHITE & HOWARD,

Richmond, Va.

je 2-tf 18

**NEW YORK CITY.**

"Unquestionably the best sustained Work of the Kind in the World."

***Harper's Magazine***

In the Number for January was commenced "*The Woman's Kingdom: a Love Story*," by DINAH MULOCK CRAIK, Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

It meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a pleasing and instructing variety of reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

A Complete Pictorial History of the Times.

***Harper's Weekly.***

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

In the first number for 1868 was commenced the issue of "*Hearthstone*," a Novel, by WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "The Woman in White," &c.

The model newspaper of our country. *N. Y. Evening Post.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in HARPER'S WEEKLY form a remarkable series of brief political essays.—*North American Review.*

An Illustrated Weekly Journal of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.

***HARPER'S BAZAR.***

In it is now being published. "*The Cord and Cross*," a Novel by JAMES DE MILLE.

The BAZAR, as an intelligent critic upon all feminine topics, will doubtless become the *Queen* of American newspapers.—*Albion.*

**Terms for Harper's Periodicals:**

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year $4 00
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HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR, to one address, for one year, $10 00; or any two for $7 00

*An extra Copy of either the* MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, *or* BAZAR *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* Five Subscribers *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for* $20 00.

Bound Volumes of the *Magazine*, each Volume containing the Numbers for Six Months, will be furnished for $3 00 per Volume, sent by mail, postage paid. Bound Volumes of the *Weekly*, each containing the Numbers for a Year will be furnished for $7 00, freight paid by the Publishers.

The Postage within the United States is for the *Magazine* 24 cents a year, for the *Weekly* or *Bazar* 20 cents a year, payable yearly, semi-yearly, or quarterly, at the office where received.—Subscriptions from the Dominion of Canada must be accompanied with 24 cents additional for the *Magazine*, or 20 cents for the *Weekly* or *Bazar* to pre pay the United St tes postage.

Subscribers to the *Magazine*, *Weekly* or *Bazar* will find on each wrapper the Number with which their subscription expires. Each periodical is stopped when the term of subscription closes. It is not necessary to give notice of discontinuance.

In ordering the *Magazine*, the *Weekly*, or the *Bazar*, the name and address should be clearly written. When the direction is to be changed, both the old and the new one must be given.

In remitting by mail, a Post-Office Order or Draft payable to the order of Harper & Brothers is preferable to Bank Notes, since, should the Order or Draft be lost or stolen, it can be renewed without loss to the sender.

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*Harper's Weekly.*—Inside Pages, $1 50 per Line; Outside Page, $2 00 per Line—each insertion.

*Harper's Bazar*—$1 00 per Line, each insertion

Periodical Dealers supplied with *Harper's Weekly* and *Harper's Bazar* at Seven *Dollars* per hundred each.

**Now Ready.**

**A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.**

*An Unanswered and Unanswerable Exposition of the Nature and Theory of our Government.*

—:o:—

***The Federal Government.***

Its true Nature and Character; being a review of

**Judge Tory's Commenteries,**

ON THE CONSTITUTION OF

**The United States.**

**By Judge Abel P. Upshur.**

A Law student under the instruction of William Wirt, author of the life of Patrick Henry, Judge of the Central Court of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy in 1841-2, and Secretary of State on the retirement of Daniel Webster.

With an Introduction and copious critical and explanatory notes,

**By C. Chauncey Burr,**

*One Vol.* 12*mo*, *Cloth*, *Price* $1 50.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.—Address

**VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,**

162 Nassau St., New York.

☞ Papers publishing the above advertisement twice and sending marked paper will be entitled to a copy of the work.

**PROSPECTUS**

OF

**THE LITERARY ENTERPRISE.**

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## POETS CORNER,

### SPIRIT MUSINGS.

BY L. A. ANDERMAN.

Soft floats the clouds above me
This lovely day of spring,
And visions of departed years
The balmy breezes bring.

Life's dreams of joy and sadness
Respass before my gaze,
And memory's torch enkindles by
The light of other days."

Once more a child I'm roaming
Amid my playmates dear,
Once more I feel the sweetness,
The rapture of a tear.

For oh! in tears there's rapture
To bless life's dusty path,
For is it not the dews of heav'n
That melt the storm-cloud's wrath?

Again I see the laughing eyes,
The happy smiles of youth,
With beauty gem that gold'n word
Of innocence and truth.

Oh! dreams of bright enchantment,
Could ye forever last,
Were there no walking hours between
The present and the past!

Alas! had time's relentless hand
Not closed those laughing eyes,
And Shadow'd o'er those happy smiles,
Then earth were Paradise.

## SYNOPSIS
OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
## Legislature of North Carolina.

### Senate.

Saturday, July 18, 1868.

Mr. James W. Osborne appeared with his credentials, and it appearing that the political disabilities under which he had been laboring, had been removed, the Senator was allowed to qualify and take his seat.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, transmitting Senate substitute for a bill entitled "a bill for the qualification of certain officers recently elected under the provisions of the Constitution of North Carolina, with an amendment, asking the concurrence of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Sweet, the bill, with the amendment, was referred to a Joint Conference Committee of five, to consist of two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House of Representatives.

The President appointed Messrs. Robbins and Sweet as the Senate branch of the joint Committee.

A substitute for a bill entitled "a bill appointing Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Clerks of Superior Courts and chairman of Boards of Commissioners to take privy examination of *feme coverts*, in the conveyance of real estate," was taken up and passed on its third reading. The amendment of the Committee of the Whole were concurred in by the Senate, and the bill passed.

### House of Representatives.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, arose to a question of privilege, and said that he had unintentionally misled the *Standard* reporter, as to the name of the gentleman who led the House in prayer on yesterday. He had been told that the gentleman alluded to was Mr. Forkner of the Senate, and he so informed the reporter. The name he learned should have been Rev. Mr. Shaver, of this House.

By Mr. Vestal, a resolution in relation to *per diem* and mileage. Referred to the joint committee on *per diem* and mileage.

By Mr. Peck, a bill to suspend the collection of taxes for the year 1868. Referred to committee on Finance.

By Mr. Peck, a bill to enable incoming sheriffs to sell under the levies and advertisements of their predecessors. Referred.

By Mr. Peck, a bill to incorporate the Union Joint stock Banking Company. Referred to Finance Committee.

By Mr. Estes, a bill in relation to procedure in contested elections. Laid over.

By Mr. Estes, a bill to enable the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, to construct branch roads for the benefit of the Agricultural interests of the Eastern part of the State. Referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Parker, a bill extending the time for the settlement of the public taxes by the sheriff of Northampton county. To committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Sykes, a bill fixing as the day of election for Congressmen, the third Monday in November. Laid over.

Mr. Estes moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday passing the bill entitled "an act to provide for the qualification of certain officers," &c., which was lost, a quorum not voting.

On motion of Mr. Pou, the roll was called to see if there was a quorum present. The result proved the existence of a quorum.

The bill with the amendments was then sent to the Senate.

Received a message from the Senate, asking the concurrence of the House in a resolution, that a committee on public printing be authorized to arrange with the code commissioners for an additional numbers of copies of the code, other than that authorized by the late Convention, for the use of the members of the Legislature.

Mr. Bowman moved that the resolution be referred to the joint standing committee on printing.

CALENDAR.

On the second reading, the bill changing the mode of electing Superior Court Judges was postponed for the session, on motion of Mr. Bowman.

The bill preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors on election days was read the second time, together with a favorable report of the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Bowman moved to amend by inserting after "elections" the words "the days of holding the Superior Courts.

Mr. Pou moved that the bill be made the special order for 11 o'clock on Wednesday next. Carried.

SPECIAL ORDER—ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

The special order was the bill reported by the code commissioners entitled "an act in relation to municipal officers."

The bill was read by sections.

The 1st section declares vacant all municipal offices held since the close of the war, and provides that the Governor shall fill such vacancies by appointees, who shall discharge the duties of said offices until an election.

After considerable discussion of the section participated in by Messrs. Durham, Seymour, Downing, Stilley, Holden, Argo, Pou, Harris, of Wake, and Stilley on motion of Mr. Seymour, the bill was made the special order for Monday at 12 o'clock.

Received a message from the Senate informing the House of the refusal by that body to concur in House amendments to bill providing for the qualification of certain officers, &c., and asking a committee of conference of the two Houses, and appointing Messrs. Sweet and Robbins as the Senate branch of said committee.

The House refused to recede from its amendments, and concurred in the proposition to raise a committee of conference.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Seymour, Durham and Pou the House branch of the committee.

The resolution requiring the judiciary committee to report a bill regulating bonds of public officers was read a second time, with unfavorable report from the committee.

On motion of Mr. Bowman the resolution was laid on the table.

The bill regulating the taxation of corporate towns, with an unfavorable report by the judiciary committee was read second time, and passed over, on motion of Mr. Bowman.

The bill continuing the municipal officers of the town of Salisbury, was on motion of Mr. Bowman, made the special order at one o'clock on Monday next.

The resolution of Mr. Vest, appointing a committee of one from each Congressional district, to act conjointly with a similar committee of the Senate, on a State penitentiary, was read and adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Hendricks, in relation to the organization of the militia, was, on motion of Mr. Harris, of Wake, referred to the committee on the militia.

The resolution by Mr. Downing, providing for the appointment of a committee of five on contingent expenses, was read and adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Laffin, to discharge the committee on contested elections from the consideration of the claims of the contestant from the county of Camden, and appoint in lieu thereof a special committee of five, was read and adopted.

The Chair appointed as said committee, Messrs. Pou, Rea, Harris, of Wake, Graham and Jarvis.

The resolution of Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, providing for the appointments of a committee of five to report a bill to prevent the proscription of the laboring classes on account of political opinion, was taken up.

Mr. Moore moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, and called for the yeas and nays, which being ordered, the House refused to lay upon the table. Yeas 22, nays 54.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, moved that the bill be printed and laid upon the desks of the members. Carried.

Mr. Seymour reported that the committee of conference had agreed upon an amendment to the bill providing for the qualification of certain officers which was, that the bonds for sheriffs shall not exceed those required by existing law.

Mr. Bowman moved that the House concur in the amendment reported by the committee.

The motion prevailed, and the Senate was ordered to be notified of the same.

On motion of Mr. Laffin, the House adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

### House of Representative.

Monday, July 20, 1868.

Mr. Hodgin presented a petition from certain citizens of Guilford and Randolph counties, praying the modification of the number of offences punishable with death from four to one.

By general consent, Mr. Hodgin from the committee on public buildings, reported back without recommendation, the resolution providing an office for the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the rules were suspended, and the resolution put upon its passage.

Mr. Seymour moved an amendment, providing that the rent of said office shall not exceed the sum of thirty dollars. Agreed to.

The resolution as amended was then adopted—yeas 57, nays 11—was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of the adoption of the report of the Conference Committee on the bill providing for the "qualification of certain officers," and also asking the concurrence of the House in a resolution to print 2,000 copies of the same.

On motion of Mr. Seymour the House concurred.

WHEREAS, Various riots accompanied with bloodshed have recently occurred in various parts of the State, in some cases, with the obvious view of resisting the inauguration of the proper officers elected and appointed under the new constitution thereby preventing the due execution of the laws; therefore be it

*Resolved*, 1st, That the General Assembly of North Carolina do request the Governor to communicate with Gen. Grant, urging on him the advisability of his constituting the State into a separate command, to consist of two regiments, until the militia and police force of the State are fully organized and thereby prevent further effusion of blood, and cause a proper respect to be paid to the law.

2nd, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President of the Senate and speaker of the House of Representatives, be sent to the Governor, and by him transmitted to Gen. Grant.

SPECIAL ORDER—TWELVE O'CLOCK.

The special order was the bill in relation to municipal officers, prepared by the code commissioners.

Mr. Seymour moved to amend by inserting in line 2, sec. 1, after "officers," and also in line 1, sec. 2, in place of "in all municipal corporations" the words "cities, towns or incorporate villages," which was accepted.

The bill passed its second reading. Yeas 51, nays 37.

Mr. Seymour moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill be put upon its third reading. Carried.

Mr. Downing moved to strike out "October" and insert "January." Carried.

Mr. Sweet moved to amend sec. 3, by adding the words "and a residence within the corporate limits shall be required to constitute an election."

Mr. Durham moved that the House adjourn, and on that question, called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the House refused to adjourn. Yeas 42; nays 57.

Mr. Durham moved to lay the bill upon the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

The House refused to table. Yeas 31, nays 55.

Mr. Sweet, by consent, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Robinson moved to strike out the penalty prescribed in the fifth section. Lost.

Mr. Seymour rose to close the debate.—There were two questions every Republican must ask himself. First, "was there a good reason for the passage of the bill?" He thought they could give but one answer to this question. It they answered yes, then, have you a right to pass it under the Constitution of the State?" He would answer for himself, without hesitation, yes! Each member must answer for himself, but members must *answer* the question. They are not to say we have doubts, and therefore we will not vote against the bill. By coming here they bound themselves to decide such questions. The responsibility was upon them, and they must meet it. He would only say, "if after all, you doubt, give yourselves the benefit of the doubt." He moved the previous question.

The call was sustained, and the bill passed its third reading, was ordered to be engrossed, and sent to the Senate.

### Senate.

Tuesday, July 21 1868.

Bills of the following titles were introduced and passed first reading:

By Mr. Robbins, a bill entitled "a bill in relation to legal process."

A bill entitled "a bill to extend the charter of the High Shoal Manufacturing Company."

House bill to amend the charter of the Davidson Copper Mining Company, was ratified by the President.

A message was received from the House of Representatives concurring in Senate resolution in relation to the printing of the Code.

On motion of Mr. Hayes, a bill in relation to provisional municipal officers, was taken up and put upon its second reading.

The president announced the ratification by both Houses of the General Assembly of House bill No. 3, a bill providing for the qualification of certain officers recently elected under the constitution of North Carolina.

The President also announced the ratification of a joint resolution relating to the committee ordered to investigate the affairs in the Auditor's office.

### House of Representatives.

Tuesday, July 22, 1868.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, submitted a majority transmitting the following engrossed bills for concurrence, viz:

Report from the committee on the contested election from Camden county, to the effect that inasmuch as the election of the present Legislature, was held under the reconstruction acts of Congress, the notice of 30 days from the contestant, as prescribed in chap. 52, revised code, was inoperative, and recommended that the special committee appointed on the case, examine into the claims of the contestant, and report at an early day.

Mr. Pou offered a minority report claiming that the law referred to in chap. 52, revised code, was one of the laws constituted in force by the constitution, and should apply to the case under consideration; and therefore reported the matter back to the House without action.

Mr. Pou moved that the minority report be adopted.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, after remarks in opposition to the minority report, moved the previous question which was sustained.

The majority report was then adopted.

By Mr. Sykes, a resolution in relation to public roads and bridges. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate resolution providing for the printing of the "usual number" of copies of the code, (in addition to that authorized by the Convention) for the use of members of the Legislature, was read and adopted; and the Senate was ordered to be notified of the same.

Mr. Downing called for the joint resolution declaring vacant the positions of such county officers as were banned by the Howard Amendment; and providing that said vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the Governor.

Mr. Durham objected.

Mr. Downing moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of putting the resolution on its passage. Carried.

Mr. Seymour offered as a substitute for the resolution, a bill entitled "an act to provide for filling vacancies in county officers."

Mr. Seymour moved that the resolution and substitute be printed, and that they be considered on to-morrow immediately after the disposal of the special order fixed at 11 o'clock. Carried.

The resolution by Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, providing for the appointment of a committee of five to prepare and report a bill to protect the laboring classes of the State against proscription on account of political opinion, was read and adopted.

The resolution by Mr. Pou, requesting Congress to remove the disabilities from Messrs. Harper, Grier, Stuart, Keeper and Brown was read and rejected.

The resolution by Mr. Bowman, instructing the Board of Education to report on or before the 15th of November next, a code of laws for the organization and maintenance of the system of the free public schools contemplated by the Constitution, was read and adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that the President of that body had ratified the enrolled bill incorporating the town of Brevard, in the county of Transylvania.

Senate bill extending the time for registering grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, deeds of sale, deeds of gift, deeds of trust and marriage settlements, was read a second time and passed.

A few days since, Mr. Justice of Rutherford, gave notice that he would introduce a bill incorporating the Western Baptist Convention of North Carolina.

On re-assembling, a message was received from the Governor enclosing the report of the commissioner on claims, with accompanying documents. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on claims, on motion of Mr. Pou.

Mr. Rhodes, from the committee on enrolled bills, reported that the committee had examined the following enrolled bill and resolution, and certified that they were correct:

A bill providing for "the qualification of certain officers recently elected under the provisions of the constitution of North Carolina."

A resolution authorizing the joint committee on the Auditor's office to burn and destroy all the coupons in said office, after careful examination, &c.

The Speaker ratified the same and ordered them to be transmitted to the Senate for the signature of the President.

On motion, the House adjourned,

### Senate.

Wednesday, July 22, 1868.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Robbins introduced S. 55, a bill entitled an act in relation to the records of the late courts of equity.—Read first time.

Mr. Hayes called up H. 44, a bill entitled an act in relation to provisional municipal officers. The bill passed a third reading, under a suspension of rules, and was transmitted to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Respass introduced the following bills:

Senate 56. A bill to amend an act chapter 42, section 8, entitled "entries and grants." Passed the first reading.

Senate 57. A bill to change the time to list and collect the county and State taxes. Engrossed.

Senate 58. A bill to provide for the filling of vacancies occurring in the offices provided for in Article 7 of the Constitution of North Carolina. Was taken up, passed its third reading and transmitted to the House of Representatives.

The following resolutions were adopted:

By Mr. Colgrove, Senate bill No. 60.

*Resolved*, the House of Representatives concurring. That the Code Commissioners be requested to prepare rules for registration throughout the State, and report as soon as practicable.

By Mr. Blythe, Senate bill No. 58.

*Resolved*, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill providing for a uniform system of valuing lands in this State.

Bills and resolutions, with titles as follows, were taken up.

Engrossed, House 20.—A bill in relation to the superintendant of Public Works.

Read second time, and on motion of Mr. Lassiter was referred to the committee on salaries and fees.

Resolution Senate bill No. 51, was adopted for the formation of the militia at an early day.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following resolutions asking concurrence of the Senate:

Whereas, the Senate has passed a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of one from each Congressional District to select a site for a Penitentiary, therefore that this House does concur in the said resolution of the Senate, and order the appointment of a like committee to be a joint committee and ask that the Senate on their part will assent to a joint committee for the above named purpose.

The resolution was concurred in.

Mr. Love introduced a resolution pertaining to salaries.

[From the Detroit Post.]

### Grant and Peace, or Blair and War.

In General Grant's letter of acceptance, the country has an assurance of law, order and peace, from a man who has never violated a pledge once given. General Grant, in his letter of acceptance, makes the most unequivocal pledge of peace. General Blair seeking the nomination, threatens war.

Here is, perhaps, as striking a contrast as was ever presented between two candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the people.

General Grant promises to "admister all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere."

General Blair promises to "declare the reconstruction laws null and void," and to compel the army to "disperse the Southern State governments."

General Grant declares that he will "execute the will of the people,

General Blair declares that he will "compel the Senate (the representative of the people) to submit."

General Grant promises "peace and universal prosperity" through the quiet enforcement of law.

General Blair promises anarchy, war and desolation by "trampling into dust" the laws of Congress,

General Grant fervently and honestly says 'Let us have peace."

General Blair declares that he means to have another civil war.

General Grant says he has always respected the will of the people, and always will respect it.

General Blair declares that he means to be a dictator, to destroy State governments trample the national laws and State constitutions into the dust, and compel Congress to submit.

Let the voters of the land choose between these two. Let them choose between peace and war; between economy and fresh expense, between prosperity and ruin; between honesty and ambition; between law and anarchy.

## DIRECTORY.

### State Officers.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN—*Governor.*
TOD R. CALDWELL—*Lieut.-Governor.*
H. J. MENNINGER—*Secretary of State.*
DAVID A. JENKINS—*Treasurer.*
HENDERSON ADAMS—*Auditor.*
CURRAN L. HARRIS—*Sup. Pub. Works.*
SAMUEL S. ASHLEY—*Sup. Pub. Inst'n.*
WILLIAM M. COLEMAN—*Attor.-General.*

### Town Officers.

J. M. JUSTICE—*Mayor.*
J. V. WILKERSON, F. D. WOOD, R. W. LOGAN, J. K. DICK, A. MOONEY—*Marshal.* } *Commissioners*
J. B. CARPENTER—*Clerk.*

### Rutherford County Officers,

*(Elected under the New Constitution.)*

MARTIN WALKER,—*Sheriff.*
A. F. HOLLIFIELD,—*Coroner.*
J. B. CARPENTER.—*Co Clk Superior Court.*
ELI MCARTHUR.—*Treasurer.*
R. J. WILLIAMS.—*Register of Deeds.*
A. J. SCOGGIN.—*Surveyor.*
J. M. ALLEN, B. W. ANDREWS, JOS. TAYLOR, C. J. SPARKS, H. H. RUPPER. } *Commissioners.*

### Polk County Officers.

*(Elected under the New Constitution.)*

N. B HAMPTON—*Sheriff.*
JACKSON DALTON—*Coroner.*
R. S. ABRAMS—*County Clk Superior Court.*
J. A. THORN—*Register of Deeds.*
J. W. HAMPTON, SR.—*Treasurer.*
J. M. HAMMILTON—*Surveyor.*
J. F. RAINS, BERRY THOMPSON, G. B. ARLEDGE, JOHN GIBBS, MILES PADGETT. } *Commissioners.*

### McDowell County Officers.

J. J. BRADLEY—*Sheriff.*
D. W. JIMMERSON—*Coroner.*
J. H. DUNCAN—*Treasurer.*
D. O. H. W. GILLESPIE—*Co Clk Sup Court.*
JOSIAH WISEMAN—*Surveyor.*
JOHN ROSS, JAMES LEDBETTER, J. W. MCCALL, J. J. FALKNER, J. C EVANS. } *Commissioners.*

### Mail Arrangements.

Cherryville Mail—arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m.
Leaves for Cherryville the same days at 1 p. m
Asheville Mail—arrives Mondays and Fridays at 6 p. m.
Leaves, for Asheville, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.
Greenville Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Thursdays at 6 a. m.
Columbus Mail—arrives Tuesdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Tuesdays at 6 a. m.
Morganton Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Fridays at 6 a. m.
County Mail——arrives Thursdays at 12 m.
Leaves same day at 1 p. m.
Marion Mail——arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m.
Leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Town Ordinances.

1. Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Rutherfordton, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That a tax be, and the same is hereby laid of 15 cents on each One Hundred Dollars worth of real taxable property within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, according to the assessment of 1868.
2. Be it further ordained That all persons liable to pay tax within the corporation be required to deliver to the Town Mayor on or before the 15th day of May, 1868, a list of all real taxable property for which they may be liable.—Any person failing to render such list shall be liable to a double tax, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.
3. Be it further ordained, That all the male citizens within the incorporate limits of said Town, liable by law to work on public roads, be and they are hereby required to work on the public streets and roads in the corporate limits of said Town six days in the year or forfeit to the Mayor fifty cents for each day they fail. Provided, That in the discretion of the Mayor such service may be rendered by substitute.
4. Be it further ordained, That the Mayor shall have power to divide the hands liable to work the streets and roads into companies, and order them to work on the streets or roads at any time or place he may deem necessary.—Provided, That he cannot require them to work more than six days in the year.
5. Be it further ordained, That any person who shall ride or hitch any horse, or other animal, on the side walks of the streets of the Town shall forfeit and pay a fine of One Dollar for the first and Two Dollars for each additional offence, to be collected and expended as other taxes for improvement of the Town.
6. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Twenty-Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on all retailers of Spirituous Liquors in quantities less than five gallons, Provided the sale of liquors by regular Physicians, strictly for medicinal purposes, shall be excepted from the operation of this ordinance.
7. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be laid upon all itinerant persons not residents of said county, who shall offer for sale any Goods, Wares or Merchandise within the limits of said Town.
8. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Ten Dollars be imposed for the exhibition of Equestrian and Menagerie performances, and a tax of Five Dollars is imposed upon all Shows generally known as Side-Shows, Slight-of-Hand, Magic Lanterns, or other exhibitions for pay, for each day or night shown or exhibited within the corporation.
9. Be it further ordained, That a fine of One Dollar be and is hereby imposed on all persons who shall discharge fire arms of any kind within the incorporation, except that portion of said incorporation lying east of the branch, east of said Town.

J. M. JUSTICE, *T. M.*
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